

Newport Mercury
Published every SATURDAY by
F. A. PRATT & CO.
AT CORNER OF
Market sq. & Thames street.
PRICES.—\$2.00 per annum; or
175¢ if paid strictly in advance.
Advertisements inserted at one
dollar per square (13 lines) for the
first three insertions, and seven
cents for each subsequent insertion.
Persons who advertise by the year,
make contracts on liberal terms.
The privilege of Annual Adver-
tising is limited to their own im-
mediate business; and all advertise-

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 104.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

ments for the benefit of other per-
sons, as well as all legal advertise-
ments, and advertisements of real
estate, or auction sales, sent in by
them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.
Cards of acknowledgment, religious
notices, and the like, one in-
sertion, 50 cents per square.
Births, marriages and deaths, in-
serted without charge; but all ad-
ditions to the ordinary announce-
ment, as obituary notices, &c., will be
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge
being less than 25 cents.
No paper will be discontinued
until arrangements are paid, except at
the option of the publishers.
Job Printing
in its various branches, executed
with despatch.
F. A. PRATT & CO. WM. MESSER

Number 5,359.

Poetry.

THE TEMPLE.

BY ELLEN.

A temple glorious and grand, its dome
reaching all beneath a lesser sky,
its pillars with their wreaths of sculptured flowers
along their proud and palm-like forms on high;
its rainbow-colored light on marble walls,
its faint reflection on mosaic floors,
its solemn beauty of the altar stone,
its half-seen tracery on the distant doors.
Its glorious temple! Scarce my mind of man
can fane more beautiful or more great,
yet, woe! shame, where with light richest
falls.
Its grim, strange idol thrones in fearful state,
its golden altar, o'er enamelled floor,
its red tide from human sacrifice;
its rites profane the gold-studded roof above,
its screams amid the clouds of incense rise.
A voice! a word! the idol's power is gone,
its priests upspringing from their worshippings,
armed with the sacrificial knives, rush on
to hew down from its place the accursed thing;
they drag the idol, fallen, powerless,
from altar niche and desecrated fane,
and where red blood drops mark the stair and
floor,
its penitential tears wash out the stain.
Its fane redeemed! oh temple purified!
its hallowed light shall glow upon thy shrine,
its lofty arch, carved pillar, sculptured door,
its holy altar in that light shall shine;
its pure worship shall the stainless floor,
its voices upspringing in gladness greet the sky,
its paled altar-house becomes
a glorious temple for the God Most High.
Had ye the lesson, oft in olden times
and heathen ages repeated; still as true,
though temple, idol, be but emblem now,
that which meets alone the spirit's view,
had ye the lesson, flung its sacred sin,
its dark oppression from Columbia's fane,
its hall ye worship on her ruined soil
with unshaken hands and holy hearts again.

THE "RED, WHITE AND BLUE."

O, Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyrants tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.
When war wings its wide devastation,
And threatens the land to deform,
The ark, then, of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garlands of victory around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag floating proudly before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue.
The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you to the brim,
May the weathers they have won never wither,
Nor the stars of their glory grow dim.
May the service united never sever,
But they to their colors prove true;
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

Useful Hints.

HOPE MADE BREAD.—To one quart of flour
three pounds and a half, and a dessert spoonful
of salt, and mix them well; mix about two ta-
blespoons of good yeast with half a pint of
water a little warm, but not hot; make a hole
with your hand in the middle of the flour, but not
quite touching the bottom of the pan; pour the
water and yeast into this hole, and stir it with a
spoon till you have made a thin batter; sprinkle
the flour over with flour, cover the pan over with a
cloth, and let it stand in a warm room for an
hour, or near the fire, except in cold weather,
and then not too close; then add a pint of water,
a little warm, and knead the whole well together;
fill the dough comes clean through the hand;
one-fourth will require a little more water, but in
the experience must be your guide; let it stand
again for about a quarter of an hour, and then
bake at pleasure.
BEAT A CARPET ON THE WRONG SIDE FIRST; and
then more gently on the right side. Beware of
beating sticks with sharp points, which may tear
the carpet.
CLEANING CARPETS.—Take a pail of cold wa-
ter, and add to it three quarts of ox-gall. Rub it
into the carpet with a soft brush. It will raise a
layer, which must be washed off with clear cold
water. Rub dry with a clean cloth. In nailing
down a carpet after the floor has been washed, be
careful that the floor is quite dry, or the nails
will rust and injure the carpet. Fuller's earth is
used for cleaning carpets, and weak solutions of
alum or soda are used for removing the colors.—
The grime of a hot wheaten loaf rubbed over a
carpet has been found effective.
SWEETENING CLARKS.—Half a pint of vitriol
mixed with a quart of water, and the mixture
poured into the barrel, and roll about; next day
add one pound of chalk, and roll again. Bung
down for three or four days, then rinse well with
hot water.
TO WHITEN LINES.—Stains occasioned by
fruit, iron rust, and other similar causes, may be
removed by applying to the parts injured a weak
solution of the chloride of lime—the cloth having
been previously well washed—or of soda, oxalic
acid, or salts of lemon, in warm water. The
parts subjected to this operation should be subse-
quently well rinsed in soft, clear, warm water,
without soap, and be immediately dried in the
sun.
RICK FLOUR CEMENT.—An excellent cement
may be made from rice flour, which is at present
used for that purpose in China and Japan. It is
only necessary to mix the rice flour intimately
with cold water, and gently simmer it over a fire,
when it readily forms a delicate and durable ce-
ment, not only answering all the purposes of
common paste, but admirably adapted for joining
together paper, cards, &c., in forming the various
beautiful and fanciful ornaments which afford
much employment and amusement to the ladies.

Selected Tale.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

"Trust in God."
"But, mother, it's a shame to see you
pinning for the common necessities of life.
The rich roll past in their magnificent equip-
ages, dressed in rich silks and costly furs,
smiling and happy, with never a want to
trouble them. They sit down to tables
loaded with costly food, dainty viands,
and rare old wines, and have no thoughts of
the almost famishing poor!" And the slight
youth threw himself into a chair by the
table, at which sat his feeble mother, sewing
on some coarse fabric, and burying his
face in his hands, remained silent for a few
moments. Starting up, he exclaimed—
"It is not right for me to see you suffer-
ing—I will shovel snow, or even beg, rather
than have you drooping for the nourish-
ing food you should have, and the boy's face
was suffused with blushes at the thought of
begging, while his brown eyes flashed when he
thought of their poverty.
Once they were wealthy, had myriads of
friends, or pretended ones, but at the death
of her husband, a merchant, Mrs. Lane's
"dear five hundred friends," [?] the same as
her riches, took wings and left her in her
poverty. Mr. Lane's partner absconded with
all the money the firm owned, and
fled the country, and had not been seen or
heard of since.
The widow had considerable plate and
jewelry which she disposed of at great sacri-
fice, and with the money thus obtained,
rented a small cottage in the suburbs of
the city, where we find her at present with
her son Albert.
Mrs. Lane was a middle aged lady, and
still retained traces of former beauty on her
pale, sad face.
Albert, her only son, was about twelve
years of age, slight and delicate looking,
and the very image of what his mother
might have been in her younger days.—
Dark brown eyes looked out from beneath
the curling lashes, and hair of a chestnut
hue hung down his neck, and clustered its
dainty curls on a forehead white and fair
as a girl's. He was brave, high-minded
and loving, but very proud, and his situa-
tion now was exceedingly humiliating to
him.
Mrs. Lane had been taken sick in the
early part of the autumn, and had until
now so remained, it being January. All
their money had been expended in paying
for their rent and the doctor's fee, but rather
than witness his mother suffering for
food and fuel, Albert resolved to take a
shovel and clear the snow from the rich
man's grounds; and acting upon this im-
pulse, he went to a neighbor's and borrowed
the desired implement, and proceeding to
avenue applied to several of the impos-
ing mansions, and at last succeeded in
obtaining a job, and immediately com-
menced operations; still he could not work
very fast, he was so slight and fragile, and
the snow was damp and heavy; however
he kept on, only stopping now and then to
rest, and in his pauses to gaze up at the
imposing structure.
Albert had been at work about an hour,
when his shovel struck something foreign
from snow, and what was his astonishment
when he stooped and found the object to
be a purse filled with gold and bank notes.
Thrusting it into his bosom, while his eyes
glowed brightly, and his face reddened, he
turned sharply round, and glanced hurriedly
up at the mansion—no one was in sight
—the money was his! now his mother
should not want; now she would have nice
warm clothes, and piles of fuel and dainty
food! Now she should be made well!
Hurriedly completing his task, Albert
started for his home, (entirely forgetting
in his haste to call at the house for his
pay for removing the snow from the broad
walks,) and arrived at the cottage, his
face glowing with excitement and his eyes
beaming with pleasure.
"Mother! see—I found it—it's all
mine!" and the boy held up before his
mother's astonished gaze, the purse with
the shining eagles and bank notes peeping
through the meshes. "I was shoveling
snow from the sidewalk in — avenue,
when under the snow I found the purse.
No one saw me pick it up—no one was
near—the owner will never miss it, for
they were very wealthy persons who occu-
pied the building. Now, dearest mother—"
"God saw you, my son, therefore it was
wicked to bring it away with you, without
trying to find its owner. Go immediately
to the house and return the purse. I had
rather die than use a single coin of that
gold, Albert!"
But, mother dear, consider; you are
suffering for nourishing food—we have
no fuel—the rent must be paid in a few
days—with but just two of these shining
eagles, we could be made comparatively
happy; food, fuel and medicine could be
bought, and the rent could also be paid,
and yet we could have a little left—"
"Hush, Albert, do you know it is wicked
to talk so? I command you to go
immediately and find the owner and re-
turn the purse," and the mother bowed her
head and wept.
"I will, dear mother; forgive me for
wishing to keep it, for you know how I

love you, and it grieves me to see you
looking so ill and see you suffering so un-
complainingly. Don't be angry with me,
and Albert bent and pressed his lips to his
mother's white brow, and snatching his
cap and the purse from the table, hurriedly
left the cottage.
"Is the owner of this house within, sir?"
asked Albert a few moments after, of a
servant who answered his summons.
"He is—do you wish to see him?"
"If you please, sir, yes."
"What name?"
"You need not give any name; tell him
that a person wishes to see him on im-
portant business," and a moment after, Mr.
Blake, the owner of the house, descended
to the door.
"Good day, sir," said Albert, removing
his cap, and bowing politely to the gentle-
man. "I called to enquire whether you
lost this purse. I was shovelling snow
from your walks about an—just now, and
found this," and he handed the purse to
the man, who answered—
"When did you say you found it, young-
ster?" and the sharp, gray eyes of Mr.
Blake looked down into the boy's face as if
he would read his very thoughts.
"About an hour ago, sir," he replied,
hanging his head.
"Why did you not return it immediately
when you found it? The purse belongs
to my lady; she dropped it last evening
when returning from the opera."
"Because—I—forgive me, sir, I would
rather not say. The purse contains every
coin and bank note it did when I first
picked it up," and the blushing boy turned
to go.
"Well, I am glad to find you were honest
enough to return it. What may I call
your name, and where is your place of
residence?"
"Albert Lane, and I live with my wid-
owed mother on Winter street."
"Hum—good morning," and the owner
of the splendid mansion slammed the
massive oak door, and Albert turned with
a burning cheek and a slow step, and
wended his way homeward.
He felt very sad, he had hoped the gentle-
man might have been kind enough to
have given him a time for the
purse—he hoped so, not that he wished to
be remunerated for being honest, but, that
with the money he might purchase some
little luxuries for his mother, but the gen-
tleman gave him nothing—not even pay-
ing him for his labor in removing the snow
from the walks; and Albert was too proud
to go back for it, even though he knew it
would have been right, and going along
slowly in the crowd that thronged the
sidewalks, busily engaged with his gloomy
thoughts, he was suddenly and rudely
jostled by the crowd, who were excited by
something which had just transpired or
was transpiring, and stepping to the curb-
stone, he turned his eyes up the street, and
saw coming down at a furious rate a horse
attached to a sleigh, containing an old gen-
tleman and a beautiful young lady. No
one attempted to stop the animal—to be
sure there was a general shouting, which
did not serve to slack, but even to acce-
lerate the speed of the frightened horse.—
Waiting until the animal was nearly oppo-
site, Albert sprang for the bridge, and suc-
ceeded in grasping it firmly, and brought
the horse to a stand-still, after running a
few rods with him, without receiving any
injury.
A shout of joy went up from the crowd
who witnessed this heroism, and as Albert
turned to leave the spot, one of the gen-
tleman bystanders caught him gently by the
arm, and engaging him for a moment in
conversation, led him into one of the stores,
and after requesting him to be seated went
again into the street, and taking off his
hat, placed in it a bank note, and passed it
round to the collected crowd without the
store, where they were striving to obtain a
view of the little hero through the win-
dows, and in a much shorter space than it
takes for me to write it, quite a large sum
of money was collected. The old gen-
tleman inquired the lad's name and place of
residence, and writing them on his card,
drove off amid the cheers of the crowd,
for Mr. White was known all over the city
as one of the kindest as well as one of the
wealthiest men in the place, and was gen-
erally esteemed by the citizens of A.
With a light and happy heart, Albert
hastened to a shop, and purchasing a bas-
ket, loaded it with dainties for his mother,
and placing the precious load on his arm,
stepped briskly away for his home, where
he shortly arrived, much to his good moth-
er's surprise and delight, and while they
were unloading the basket, Albert related
his adventure, together with his interview
with Mr. Blake and its result.
Next he went out and bought a load of
wood, and in a short time a rousing fire
threw into the room a cheerful warmth.
That was a happy night to the widow
and her son.
The next day Albert and his mother
were considerably astonished at the ap-
pearance of a splendid sleigh drawn by a
beautiful span of greys, which drove up to
the cottage and the occupants alighted at
the door, and were admitted by the almost

bewildered Albert, who recognized in his
wealthy visitors, the old gentleman and the
beautiful lady of the day before.
Albert introduced his mother, and in a
few moments the whole company were con-
versing freely, with none of that constraint
peculiar among wealthy and the poorer
classes when brought into contact with
each other; for Mrs. Lane was a lady and
knew how to converse pleasantly, while the
old gentleman and young lady, (who
was his daughter,) were equally pleasant
and well bred. After a few minutes con-
versation the visitors rose to take their de-
parture, and the old gentleman calling Al-
bert to him, placed a handful of gold eagles
in his palm.
"I thank you for your kindness, but, pardon
me, I must refuse your proffered gift.
I have only done what I ought to, under
the circumstances—besides I have been
amply rewarded by the bystanders who wit-
nessed my—my—"
"Bravery! Out with it, my little hero.
But, tut, tut, don't refuse me—take it as a
gift," and the good-hearted gentleman pat-
ted the lad's cheek, and after a few words
to his mother complimenting her on hav-
ing such a good and brave little son, took
his leave amid the thanks and blessings of
Albert and his mother.
But this pleasant surprise was doomed
not to be the last.
The gentleman to whom Albert returned
the lost purse, drove up to the cottage
about an hour after Mr. White's visit, and
was admitted by the blushing and stam-
mering Albert.
After conversing upon several topics, he
turned to the widow and inquired whether
Albert had a good education, adding that
he appeared uncommonly bright and sharp,
and concluded with—"and appeared to be
honest!"
"He has a very good education for so
young a boy," the widow replied. "He
understands French, Latin, and Spanish,
and has just commenced studying the Ger-
man language; he has a good knowledge
of all the English branches as taught in
our academies."
"Has he a thorough knowledge of book-
keeping?"
"Thank you; I am now prepared to offer
him a situation as book-keeper in my
firm, if he thinks himself competent to fill
that position. What say you, Albert?"
"Thank you, thank you, sir, for your
kindness. I think I am fully capable of
filling that situation; at least you can give
me a trial. I have always wished that I
might obtain such a situation, for I think
I am competent to do all that would be
required of me, for I have a thorough
knowledge of book-keeping."
"Very well; hold yourself in readiness
in about a week—I shall then send for
you. Please accept this little present,"
Albert, he continued, taking a little billie
from his bosom, and studying it carefully,
and may you ever learn that "Honesty is
the best policy." Good morning," and he
was gone.
Albert opened the volume to read aloud
a chapter to his mother, but what was his
astonishment when upon opening it, several
bank notes of considerable value fell to
the floor. On the fly-leaf was written in a
bold, beautiful hand—"Honesty is the
best policy."
For ten years has Albert Lane filled the
position of book-keeper in Mr. Blake's
large establishment, to that gentleman's
satisfaction.
Albert's mother regained her health a
few months after he had commenced his
duties at the firm of Mr. Blake, and now
lives in a pleasant dwelling in a more
convenient locality.
Albert Lane has gained the respect of
his employer and every one else with whom
he comes in contact, and now enjoys a sit-
uation as head book-keeper, at a salary of
two thousand dollars a year.
The moral to this tale is apparent:
"Honesty is the Best Policy."

Brother Tom's Wife.—If you do mar-
ry that girl, brother Tom, I'll have noth-
ing to do with her. I won't visit her, nor
call her sister, nor speak to her.
And Lizzie Lawton put on as outraged
and indignant an air as it was possible for
her to assume.
"What's the objection?" asked brother
Tom in his cool way, fixing his large, calm
eyes upon the pretty face of his sister, as
she sat uneasily swaying half around on
the piano stool.
"Objection!" The young lady's cherry
lip curled. "Who is she? What is she?"
"A sweet-tempered, right-thoughted,
true-hearted young woman, who will make
me a good little wife. Are you answered,
sister mine?"
"A sewing girl!" said Lizzie, contem-
ptuously.
"What our mother was, as I have been
told, before her marriage," answered brother
Tom. "And, if my eyes have not de-
ceived me, she has been a sewing woman
ever since, or, at least, ever since my re-
collection of her."
"That's another thing," said the sister.
"Mother was superior to her class, and has
risen above it."
"Suppose I answer your objection to
Harriet, and say she is superior to her
class, and will rise above it! What then?
My father made a good matrimonial ven-
ture, and I may do the same."
"But why, brother Tom, urged the sis-
ter, don't you choose a wife from among
those of your own level?"
"What do you mean by those on your
own level? Let us understand each oth-
er."
"From among those who move in our
own circles. From the educated, refined
and accomplished."
"Such as the Misses Walton's for in-
stance?"
"Yes; or the Misses Edens."
"Whose fathers support them in idlen-
ess, and expects the young men who mar-
ry them to do the same. Now, Lizzie,
the fact of the business is, I like Mary
Eden very well, and once came so near
falling in love with her, that I was really
frightened. I did not go near her pretty
face for six months after I met her."
"Dear Mary! O, Tom! Why not
marry her? I could love her as my own
sister."
"Can't afford it, petty. I'm but a poor
young man, and have only my talents and
industry to help me forward in the world.
Mary can't do anything herself, and would
expect me to put her in an establishment
but little less costly than her father owns."
"Oh, but Tom, there'll be no necessity
for going to housekeeping at first. And
then, you know, her father is well off
in the world, and he'll give her a house, and
furnish it, no doubt, when she is married."
But Tom shook his head.
"Mary Eden's father," he replied, "may
or may not be rich. My own private opin-
ion is, that he is living up to, if not a lit-
tle beyond, his income. And as to the
house Mary's husband is going to get, that
is something very fine to feed a fancy
upon. The real bricks and mortar is
another affair."
"Oh, but Mr. Eden is rich, Tom."
"The rich men of to-day are our poor
men of to-morrow, Lizzie. I would not
give the snap of a finger for a rich father-
in-law as a dependence. I mean to trust
in myself, an honest purpose, and a clear
conscience. And as for a wife, I want a
woman with life, purpose, industry and in-
dependence in her, not a great bundle of
silks, laces, bonnets and curl papers, with
a pretty little helpless do-nothing—and
I almost said know-nothing—dolt hidden
somewhere inside, three or four feet from
the crinoline circumscription. And then,
again, Lizzie, I am something of an inde-
pendent young man, wonderfully given to
the work of taking care of myself. I hap-
pen to be at the bottom of the ladder, and
if I ever get to the top of it my own
strength will carry me there. Now, a wife
on my back, instead of on the rounds of the
ladder, keeping step with me upwards,
would be a dead weight, and keep me at
or near the foot forever. No, no, petty, I
cannot afford one of your finished board-
ing-school misses for a wife, the luxury is
too expensive for me. So, I am going to
marry a girl that knows something of real
life—a true, good, patient, enduring, self-
denying, sweet, darling little body, who is
not ashamed to earn her living with the
needle. And I can tell you what, Dolly,
I only wish you were more like Harriet
Parker; there would be forty chances in
favor of your marrying a man of sense
where you have one now. Don't you know
that a new society has been formed among
the young men, and that some of the very
best 'catchers' among them have signed a
pledge not to marry any girl who is not
willing to commence matrimonial life with
two rooms and a kitchen, and who doesn't
know how to bake, cook and sew, and to
wash and iron into the bargain! I am the
president!"
"Preposterous!" exclaimed Lizzie.
"You'll cry some other word when you
get on the old maid's list, and see your
place filled in the home of some man, that

is a man, by a woman who was not ashamed
of useful employment when she was a
girl. I can tell you what, my dainty little
sister, there's a reform at work, and men
worth having are beginning to choose be-
tween no marriage or marriage with girls
of plainer notions and more useful accom-
plishments than are possessed by the but-
terflies who lounge on sofas all day knit-
ting zephyr or reading novels. So make
up your mind to a reform or old maidism.
And now, as in all probability you under-
stand that I am quite in earnest about mar-
rying Harriet Parker, I hope you will re-
consider your hasty resolution about not
speaking to your sister-in-law. The loss,
let me tell you, will be on your own side."
Brother Tom understood his own posi-
tion entirely. He was not a man to stoop
below himself in marrying. He could not
unite himself with one who was ignorant
and unrefined—against that his generously
cultivated soul would have revolted. But
he wanted a real, not an artificial, woman
—one who could take her place beside him,
as he had said, on the lowest round of for-
tune's ladder, and keep step with her up-
ward. Such a one he had found in Harriet
Parker, and he was independent enough to
make her his wife.
Lizzie was not long in discovering after
brother Tom actually got married and com-
menced housekeeping in two rooms, with
his modest, cheerful, earnest-minded wife,
that her new sister had about her something
that insensibly won the love, commanded
the respect, and almost extorted the admi-
ration, of all who were so fortunate as to
make her acquaintance.
"Marriage, they say, makes or mars a
man," the brother overheard Lizzie once
saying, in an undertone, to a lady friend.
"But it will not mar the fortunes of brother
Tom. He's got just the wife to keep
him along in the world; and one that will
grace any position to which they may rise."
"My own sentiments exactly, petty,"
spoke out brother Tom. "She's a jewel,
and worth a thousand of your paste and tin-
sel women. Didn't I tell you so? But
you couldn't believe me. Now, if you'll
go and apprentice yourself to a dressmaker,
or a milliner, or learn to do any useful work
I will recommend you to the new president
of the society I told you about. I had to
resign when I got married. He's a splen-
did specimen, and will make a husband
worthy of a queen."

Memoir of Rhode-Island.

1778.

They then had to invent another plan
in addition to the stake signal, which was
as follows:—A flat stone on the north part
of Sachuest Point, near the shore, was
agreed upon, under which all printed or
written communications were deposited by
each party, to be exchanged. The vigil-
ance with which the British watched the
shore, made it very difficult to keep up the
correspondence, as none of the inhabi-
tants were allowed to go to the shore ex-
cept for fishing—and then only by a special
license given for that purpose.
These young men eluded the vigilance
of the British by sometimes obtaining per-
mits for themselves to fish—but often by
borrowing the permits of their neigh-
bors, and in the latter case, assuming the
names of the person, or persons, whose per-
mits they had borrowed.
By these means all the movements in
the garrison were known to Col. Richmond,
especially when the refugees were muster-
ing for a plundering expedition to the main,
which they often did.
This intercourse was kept up during the
rest of the time the British occupied the
Island, and was never detected. They
were rewarded in a small degree by Gen-
eral Gates afterwards—but Mr. Isaac Barker
refused to accept any reward for his
own use, and gave up what was so received
to his partner Samuel.
In the month of September, 1778, Lord
Howe and General Pigot sailed for Eng-
land, when the command of the troops, on
Rhode Island, again devolved on General
Prescott.
November 4th, the Pigot Galley, which
was stationed in the East passage, was
taken by Major Talbot, who, by order of
General Sullivan, sailed with a detach-
ment of troops, in a sloop from Providence
and boarded and took the galley in the
night by surprise, before her men could be
mustered to quarter. The Galley carried
8 guns and 45 men. The prize was car-
ried into Stonington.
In December a large number of the in-
habitants of Newport were allowed to re-
move, and 40 of them went in one flag of
truce to Providence.
The Hessian Storm, (so called.)
On the night of the 22d of December,
1778, a snow storm commenced with a se-
verity never before experienced by the old-
est inhabitants of the Island; for the quan-
tity of snow which fell, as also for the se-
verity of the cold. All the sentinels which
were stationed on the exterior lines, that
were not called in before night, were found,
after the storm was over, standing in their
sentry boxes frozen to death; each with
his musket standing by his side! The
soldiers which were quartered in buildings
where they had no fire, were in almost ev-
ery instance found dead—and many died
in endeavoring to find their homes, being
lost in the thick snow storm—some within
a few rods of their quarters.
1779.
In January 1780 a lawful money was
granted by the General Assembly for the
relief of the distressed inhabitants of New-
port, and large contributions continued to
be made, for the same object, in this and
the adjacent states.
In the night of the 1st of February the
British landed at Quinsets, and carried
off 19 head of cattle, 130 sheep, and a
small vessel with 80 bushel of corn on
board.
Will Crossing, a noted refugee, who
had been captured in an armed boat when
on a plundering expedition, escaped from
his confinement in Providence.
At the February session of the General
Assembly an act passed confirming the
right of the Freeman of Newport to con-
tinue to elect their Deputies to the Gen-
eral Assembly, and to meet in Providence
for that purpose; and, also, for the free-
men of Portsmouth, Middletown and Jame-
stown, to elect theirs. The Portsmouth
freemen met at the house of Susannah
Barker, in Tiverton—those of Middletown
at Providence, and those of Jamestown at
the house of Mathew Allen, in North King-
ston—on the third Wednesday of April fol-
lowing, and also to pro for general officers.
Joseph Wanton, Jr., of Newport, was
appointed by General Prescott, Superin-
tendent of Police for the Island of Rhode
Island.
In April an expedition sailed from New-
port for Nantucket, and brought away a
large quantity of oil which had been se-
creted there during the war, and which be-
longed to persons friendly to the King.—
The property thus recovered, the Newport
papers stated, to amount to upwards of six
thousand pounds sterling.
The General Assembly met in Provi-
dence on the first Wednesday of May,
when the following gentlemen were de-
clared elected:

THE effects of the war are already seen and felt, more as affecting the peace and prosperity of society than as anything remarkable for military results; and in this respect more perhaps abroad than at home, unless it may be on the borders of belligerent States. Stagnation is the prevailing characteristic of the times, in everything at least but pugnacious movements, and the manufacture of arms in which there appears to be a brisk business doing almost everywhere. But it should not be forgotten, that the material of war cannot be supplied to the requisite extent and for a long period, under a general neglect of the arts which prolong life in times of peace. Such a neglect would be more certainly fatal to any people than an army of invaders, who might be repulsed by favorable circumstances over which no human skill or foresight could exercise superior control.—The sword of the conqueror is not so sharp for the reduction of his enemies, as the sword of necessity may be in cutting off the supplies which are expected from his friends.

But disastrous as war may be to belligerent countries, in modern times especially such is the connection of civilized nations with one another by means of trade and intercourse, that if any one suffers the most must participate more or less in the same calamity. And if neutrals are allowed some privileges, they are seldom so fortunate as to escape all responsibility for the faithful observance of a neutral position.—The late news shows that both of these propositions are exemplified by the experience and conduct of "our British cousins." In England the factories are already working short time; and consequently a large number of operatives are losing employment. In ordinary times, they feel little anxiety for the sufficiency of the bread which they raise upon their spindles and upon other facilities for manufacturing industry. Now, however, at the very outset of the war, they are beginning to feel the stringency which, if the war continues, must go on increasing as long as suffering can be endured. And Great Britain is in a strait, either to restore the American Union for the benefit of a good understanding with this country, or for other reasons to ensure the separation of the States into distinct nationalities, the better to command them all in their divided condition.

If any are in the habit of expecting favors from any foreign power, upon disinterested principles, they are looking for the living among those who have departed from life. Self-preservation is the only principle which can be said to uniformly sway the counsels of foreign courts. Sometimes the great object is, to strengthen themselves; and at other times, their aim is only to weaken their rivals. Perhaps, it was to be expected, that France should act more favorably to the United States than Great Britain, though neither is to be relied upon for any assistance in the present emergency. The order which has been issued from the British foreign office is of the same purport as the answer of Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons, in respect to the manner in which the United States and the "Confederate States" will be respectively treated. Upon the advice of the law officers of the Crown, the English government have resolved, that ships of war and also privateers of both parties, shall not be permitted to enter the ports and harbors of the United Kingdom, or indeed any British port or harbor at home or abroad, with any prize claimed to have been taken from the United States.

This position of English neutrality, like the acknowledgment of the "Confederate States" as belligerents, (the London Times remarks,) will not fail at the North to be discussed "in a tone highly hostile to England." And it was to be expected, that a nation which was a party to the Declaration of Paris abolishing privateering in time of war between the several powers which signed that Declaration, should have made some distinction between public and private vessels of war. But the plea is, that, to make any distinction, would be to fail in attempting to be strictly neutral. True, the United States is not a party, upon a principle which the "Confederate States" may now claim as operating in their favor. And it appears from the answer of Lord J. Russell in the Commons, that the United States are not, or were not on the first of June, yet a party to that Declaration. The reply of the British Minister was, that a proposition had been sent to the United States to become a party to the Declaration of Paris, and that he was daily expecting an answer—clearly intimating that the decision of the United States might be in favor or in refusal of the proposition.

It appears to be admitted on all hands, that the war which is now raging in the United States between the federal government and the States which claim to have seceded from the Union and to have set up a new and separate confederation, would be most desirable on many accounts, as war in itself has no compensation for the miseries which must follow in its train. In itself, it can minister to nothing but present and future suffering to the mass, and to only a depraved ambition in those who prefer war to peace for the sake of the mischief it may do to their enemies, at whatever cost it may be to their friends. And in this point of view, which is so narrow as not to admit of surveying the whole field, but only one side of the field of such a calamity, the prosecution of hostilities becomes a most horrible sacrifice of both friends and enemies. But war may sometimes be necessary to secure what otherwise cannot be obtained. A settlement of matters in dispute may sometimes be effected in this manner, when it could not be in any other. An acknowledgment of a right may sometimes be gained by force, in certain contingencies, when to gain it by the use of peaceful means would be impracticable. But these are generally objects which after all are strictly aside from the real nature of war, and belong rather to the indispensable duties of peace. Objects which are secured and secure only in peace, cannot be the result of war; and they cannot for the same reason be possessed and enjoyed during the continuance of hostilities. A war therefore which merely exasperates the foe, without leading to any other result, is a war of sheer folly and madness, and the most of all to be deprecated. Any war is the better for being short, and this war should be closed as soon as possible. Mankind are sufficiently prone to evil, without encouraging that unfortunate propensity as an unnecessary degree. This is often seen in the progress of a conflict. If two nations or parts of the same nation are contending in the struggle, either nation are apt to become so inimical to the other, that on one side and some on another, all the virtues of the world are abandoned in the desire of human life.

Great Britain is missing the times in Washington, and must soon have themselves depicted in the field, beyond those in common with all nations in the struggle.

NOTHING in the foreign news of the week can be compared, as a matter more likely to affect the condition of a great and most interesting part of Europe, with the loss of the Kingdom of Italy. He died of congestion of the brain, on the sixth of June, after an illness of about ten days. He was born at Turin on the 12th of August, 1810. One might suppose from the liberality of his views, that he was of humble descent. But it sometimes happens, that an individual starting in life from an ancient and wealthy family like CAVALIER, is only the more strongly inclined to serve the mass of mankind. In this instance, it was evidently not the effect of education which made this Piedmontese aristocrat by birth, also the advocate and patron of his fellow citizens at large. It was his moral and intellectual superiority by the nature of his being. While a youth CAVALIER had been appointed a page at the King's Court. But his good sense was not corrupted by the courtiers in their manner of thinking and acting. His wit and independent character became troublesome to the parasites who were fawning upon loyalty, without respect to principle or to sympathy with mankind.—He was consequently disgraced at Court, and entered the Military Academy, where he obtained the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers.—But the competition was so great, at the time in Piedmont, among families of rank, and as young CAVALIER had no friends at Court, it seems he threw up his commission in disgust, and took passage for England to pursue three his favorite studies, statistics and the science of government. Perhaps he saw that no laurels could be won in tramping upon popular rights.—Liberal before in sentiment, he left England with stronger prepossessions in a favor of constitutional basis of power, and no doubt also of a written and well-defined constitution. The progress of reform was soon accelerated in Sardinia, as the King was determined to carry into effect the ideas of CAVALIER, one of a deputation waiting upon him at the seat of his power to induce him to grant his people a constitution. After this, the days of absolutism were numbered in his dominions, and the revolution became complete in 1848. In 1850, CAVALIER was invited to take office under that constitution which he had been the chief instrument to bring into the world. And he had been Prime Minister ever since 1853. The rest of his history is too public to need repetition. His success has been wonderful—owing, it is said, to his popular sympathies mingled with the necessary degree of aristocratic discipline.

THE annexation of the Dominion Republic, (that was) to the Monarchy of Spain, by Queen ISABELLA, appears to be an accomplished fact from the decree now published. The government organ of the British Ministry assures the world, that it has no disposition to refuse to Spain the re-acquisition of an old colony. And this favor to Spain is no doubt expected to be returned to England, in the event of an exchange of circumstances. The example of the Dominicans may be followed elsewhere for similar reasons. This may become a reaction to a greater extent than could now be anticipated. The contrast between freedom and despotism may affect the people of other countries in the same manner it appears to have operated among the Dominicans. They have endured a great amount of tyranny at one time, and tried the advantages of freedom at another. But being satisfied, it seems, that it is best for them to have a master, than have no master, they have voluntarily accepted of the policy of England, as now administered, makes no objections to the revival of Spanish power; though it has been the great means of reducing that once most extensive empire to a very humble condition. The principle, however, by which these opposite effects have been produced, is the same—the principle of popular election.—The Spanish colonies revolted, and Great Britain did not oppose but aided the progress of the revolutions. Now the government organ declares, that the attitude of the English Ministry "will probably be freely to recognize the right of the late Dominicans Republic to vote its re-incorporation with the Spanish Monarchy." And if this is a correct and just principle in one instance, why should it not be acknowledged to be equally correct and just in another? That it may operate against established governments sometimes is not an insuperable objection, if on the whole it is a principle which will contribute more to the peace and happiness of mankind than any other plan which has been imposed upon them in violation of their right of choice. On this principle, there may be hope that Spain will rise again to power in the world. Some progress it must be admitted has been made within a few years in that direction. The products and the external commerce of that country have lately been much increased. And signs of life were visible in the efforts made to conduct the war with Morocco to a successful termination.

MR. MERCURY.—As I have resided in your historic city for several years, and always adverted, (when opportunity offered,) with pleasure, to the classical taste displayed in the construction and interior adornment of many buildings in this fashionable watering-place, permit me the privilege of noticing one more edifice,—that is, St. Mary's Church. I happened to enter the building after the workmen had cleared the sanctuary of the staging which was necessary for hanging a very large and beautiful lamp, which is to burn both day and night, (as I was informed.) If I understood aright, it was presented by Miss HARRIS, of Baltimore, and designed by Mr. KEELEY, the Architect of the Church; and put up under the direction of THOMAS MYERS, Esq., of New York. In this connection, I must also speak of the music as rendered at this church. It is finely sung, and I must confess that Newport can and does, excel many larger cities in the art.

The musical director and organist of St. Mary's, is Mr. T. A. HOGAN, late of the Mobile Cathedral, a gentleman extensively known in both sections of the country.

IN the recent battle at Great Britain, there was no regiment which acquitted itself with so much honor as the 5th Infantry, of New York. Col. DRYDEN, and we are pleased to notice that two of the officers of A Company are Newport boys—WILLIAM T. PARTRIDGE, of the firm of MINTURN & PARTRIDGE, New York, is First Lieutenant, and JAMES W. POTTER, son of Mr. JOHN N. POTTER, is Second Lieutenant.

THOMAS W. SHERMAN, of Newport, now of the 3d Artillery, is promoted to Lieut. Colonel of the 5th Artillery; and Lieut. RICHARD ARNOLD, of Providence, 3d Artillery, is promoted to Captain in same regiment.

It is very evident that from this time henceforth, the United States will be compelled to keep in the field a force of not less than one hundred thousand men, for if rebellion should be speedily crushed, there will be left an ugly feeling of disappointment and resentment, which will be continually producing riots, and lead on to rebellion, unless checked by the strong arm of Government force. With this view eleven new regiments, one cavalry, one artillery, and nine of infantry, will be recruited from different sections of the loyal States, the officers having been recently appointed from those now in the volunteer service, or by promotion, or from the ranks of the regular service. In looking over the list, which occupies two columns of the New York Herald, we notice the following promotions or appointments of those well known in this vicinity.

Major THOMAS W. SHERMAN, of Newport, now of the 3d Artillery, is promoted to Lieut. Colonel of the 5th Artillery; and Lieut. RICHARD ARNOLD, of Providence, 3d Artillery, is promoted to Captain in same regiment.

ROBERT R. LAWTON, of Newport, formerly 1st Lieut. of 2d Dragoons, has been appointed Captain in 12th Infantry; and P. WILLIAM STANHOPE, son of Capt. JOHN R. STANHOPE, formerly of Newport, but now residing in Ohio, has been appointed Captain in the same regiment.

WILLIAM J. SELLERS, who has resided in Newport for a number of years, is appointed First Lieutenant in the 16th Infantry. He is a nephew of ex-Senator SELLERS and Gen. BRADFORD, of Louisiana; but, while they are fighting for a rebellion of the Union, he seeks an appointment to uphold it, and fight for the "Stars and Stripes."

CHARLES W. GREENE, of East Greenwich, now Captain of Company H, 2d Regiment, is appointed Captain in 19th Regiment of Infantry.

The recruiting, which will be commenced immediately, will be conducted under the superintendence of the Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel. The headquarters of the different regiments are established at the following places, viz:—Of the 3d Cavalry, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; of the 5th Artillery, at Harrisburg, Pa.; of the 11th Infantry, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.; of the 12th Infantry, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, New York; of the 13th Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; of the 14th Infantry, at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; of the 15th Infantry, at Wheeling, Va.; of the 16th Infantry, at Chicago, Ill.; of the 17th Infantry, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; of the 18th Infantry, at Columbus, Ohio; of the 19th Infantry, at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE 2d R. I. Regiment of Volunteers, numbering 1025, left Providence on Wednesday. The Company of Light Artillery proceeded in the steamer Kill Von Kull, and passed by our harbor through the West Passage. The steamer State of Maine with the Governor and Aids, and the ten companies of Infantry, arrived at Long Wharf about 10 o'clock, the Newport Artillery firing thirteen guns on its arrival.—Four companies were transferred to the steamer Metropolis, and both boats proceeded to New York. As they passed the frigate Constitution, rockets were sent up and the Middlesex gave cheers, which were returned by the troops on board the boats. The Regiment arrived at Elizabethport, New Jersey, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning and proceeded to Washington by way of Harrisburg, Pa.

The following is the roll of the Newport County Company:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st, Obed H. Gifford, | 4th, Jas. W. Dennis, Jr. |
| 2d, John Hamilton, | 5th, Wm. T. Lawton, |
| 3d, William G. Turner, | |
- CORPORALS.
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1st, John Hodgson, | 5th, T. C. Sullivan, |
| 2d, Edward J. Blake, | 6th, John B. Murphy, |
| 3d, Henry T. Blanchard, | 7th, Saml. Wormwood, |
| 4th, Henry Reinwald, | 8th, John Hunt, |
- DRUMMER—John Leach.
FIFER—Hugh Crawley.
WAGONER—Joseph W. Wade.
- PRIVATEERS.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| John Breckwager, | Theodore Janitzky, |
| William B. Baker, | John Kelly, |
| Leonard C. Belden, | Simon W. Keene, |
| George W. Brannan, | Robert Linton, |
| Darius Baker, | Peter McIver, |
| Peter Bolton, | Edward T. Morse, |
| John Barry, | John McCabe, |
| William M. Bucklin, | William McCann, |
| Charles Brown, | Patrick J. Maillen, |
| James Cooney, | John Murphy, |
| Dennis Corcoran, | Matthew McIver, |
| Augustus M. Clarke, | Augustus M. Clarke, |
| John Courtney, | David A. Newman, |
| Thomas Chambers, | Charles Nichols, |
| John Callahan, | Rigby Nickerson, |
| Lawrence Connor, | Samuel T. Perry, |
| William M. Cobb, | William M. Cobb, |
| John J. Conly, | Samuel A. Synolus, |
| James P. Dow, | Alexander Steel, |
| John Devlin, | Walter W. Sheldon, |
| Martin Funn, | Patrick Sullivan, |
| John G. Gault, | John G. Gault, |
| Charles H. Gould, | James C. Stacy, |
| Samuel W. Graves, | John Sullivan, |
| Harrison Gladding, | Robert Shaw, |
| Augustus J. Hathaway, | William P. Slocum, |
| Charles W. Hathaway, | James P. Thurston, |
| John Higgin, | John C. Nicholson, |
| John J. Hilton, | James Taylor, |
| William Hopkins, | George E. Ware, |
| William H. Hunt, | Marshall M. West, |
| Oliver H. P. Howard, | Daniel Wilkins, |

A report was circulated yesterday that a letter had been received from the 1st R. I. Regiment that they would leave Washington on the 3d of July, but we find, upon enquiry, that there is no one authorized to make this statement, as their term of service does not expire until August 2d, as we learn from official sources. The news from Washington indicates that all the three-year troops will be ordered into Virginia for active service, and the positions now held by them will be taken by the three-month men, and before their term expires, the rebels will be so far distant from Washington that but few troops will be required to protect the Capital.

MATTERS connected with the Naval Academy appear to be progressing in a quiet and satisfactory manner. Visitors are permitted on board "Old Ironsides" every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sunday mornings at 9-12 o'clock. Divine Service is held on board the ship, and at 11 o'clock in the Port, by Rev. D. A. JONES, D. D., Chaplain.

WILLIAM S. BOWENCRANE, formerly in the Army, and at one time stationed at Fort Adams, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Regular Army. He entered West Point in 1842, and graduated the third in his class in 1846, as a Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps.—He was appointed first in Ohio.

ALTHOUGH times are hard, and will be harder, we find that LENT'S National Circus has begun again quarters to encourage them in making a tour through New England. As will be seen by advertisement, this company will exhibit in this city on Saturday next.

JOSEPH W. TOWNSEND, Esq., formerly of Middletown, has been appointed Postmaster at Woonsocket, Me., vice R. L. YOUNG. He will probably enter upon the duties of his office 1st of July.

COL. ROBERT ANTHONY has received another promotion, and is now a Brigadier-General.

It is probably on account of the extra amount of duty which has devolved upon the various members of the 1st R. I. Regiment, by their forced marches, that we are without our usual camp correspondence this week.

From various accounts it appears that the Regiment left Greenpoint, Pa., at 7-1 o'clock on Saturday last, and proceeded by rail to Hagerstown. The Regiment then took up the line of march for Williamsport, 15 miles distant, which is represented as an awful journey, as out of 1350 men only 600 were able to march in with the column. It was expected that the Regiment would cross the Potomac at this point, but as the preparations were nearly completed, orders came for them to proceed to Frederick City, Md., distant thirty-three miles. This was accomplished in fourteen hours, the Regiment marching the whole distance, and making but one stop of fifteen minutes. Having encamped on the outskirts of the city on the evening of the 17th, the men were on the following morning fresh and in high spirits to enter the city which boasted of no sympathy with the Federal Government. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 18th they entered the city, and halted at the Fair Grounds while arrangements were being perfected for their conveyance by railroad to Washington. During their stay in Frederick City they amused themselves by pulling down and capturing every secessionist which was to be seen. Much excitement was caused by a demand made upon the Herald establishment for a secessionist flag which was said to be in the office. Several friends of the proprietor of the paper gathered about him, and there was apparently an immediate danger of a collision, when Col. BURNSIDE appeared, and at his command the soldiers promptly withdrew from the vicinity of the building, after giving three cheers for the Union. Col. BURNSIDE pointed out to the citizens around him the difficulty of restraining so large a body of men when excited, and called upon those among them harboring disloyal sentiments not to give expression to them, or he would not be answerable for the consequences.

On the afternoon of the 18th the Regiment left by railroad and arrived at Washington on the morning of the 19th, and proceeded to their old quarters, at Camp Sprague.

THE Friends' Yearly Meeting, which commenced in this city on Saturday last, was closed yesterday afternoon. On Sunday, public meeting was held, and both sections of the house were filled to hear the plain and honest truths as presented by this excellent class of Christians.

The ministers present this week were JOHN HODGKINS, from England, DAVID SATURN, INDIANA, ELIZA GURNEY, NEW JERSEY, ESTHER WEEKS, NEW YORK, SARAH ANN LINTIN, INDIANA, SAMUEL TAYLOR, JOHN D. LONG, ELLIOT JONES, JAMES McLAUGHLIN, ANN JONES, SYBIL JONES and ANNA KATES, of Maine, SAMUEL BOYCE and BENJAMIN JONES, of Lynn, SAMUEL HOWLAND, New Bedford, SAMUEL BOYD TORREY, ELIZABETH MEADER and GILBERT CONDON, Providence.

A friend of ours who improved the opportunity to attend this gathering says that when he entered the meeting of this peculiar people, he was struck with the air of neatness, quiet and refined repose, that prevailed the assembly. The very atmosphere seemed redolent of purity and peace, and the soul seemed to be for the time, reinvigorated with the "auroral bloom" of earlier days of youth and innocence. He seemed to feel less "of the earth, earthly," and seem in a nearer grasp of things heavenly and divine. However he might differ with Friends in many respects and held up as a noble and virtuous example to the Christian world.

There is a large amount of war news now received from day to day, as the Grand Army of the United States is distributed over a vast extent of territory. Much that is received is not of course true, but it is very evident that Gen. SCOTT is playing a game with JEFF. DAVIS which requires his fellow-traitors to move from point to point or be completely trapped. If they would only stay somewhere and stand a grand field fight, it would show a little more courage than has been exhibited as yet by their masked batteries and midnight assassinations. In our columns will be found brief accounts of the various movements.

THE Anniversary of the Narragansett Association, will be held in the First Baptist Church in Wickford, on Tuesday next, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Sermon by Rev. A. G. PALMER, of Wakefield, or the Rev. SAMUEL ADLAM, of this city.

WELLINGTON AND SCOTT.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:—It was the fortune of the writer of this article to go to Lord Lyndoch, ex-Chancellor, at his house in George street, Hanover Square, London, in the summer of 1852, when his lordship remarked that the Duke of Wellington had just before called to express to him his pleasure that Gen. Scott was nominated and would doubtless be elected to the Presidency of the Royal Society, adding that he was the best specimen of the soldier general living—the product of the annals of ancient or modern history nothing is recorded that anywhere equals his Mexican campaign—that his march from Vera Cruz to Mexico was crowned by a series of the most brilliant exploits such as can never be eclipsed.

THE St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday has a special dispatch from J. F. Johnson City, which says that persons just arrived from Lyons below Boonsville, bring news that Gen. Lyon had attacked and completely routed the State forces there. The official statement of the killed has not been received, but the loss of the State troops was not over 200. One loss is at the post of 4, and 1 missing. The State troops numbered over 2000, and lost 1,500 stand of arms, considerable ammunition and horses and mules.

Gen. JACKSON is supposed to have gone to Arkansas. An officer writing from Fort Pickens, says:—"The wooden dry dock at Pensacola, which was intended by Gen. Bragg to be sunk, to obstruct the entrance of vessels into this harbor, got adrift from its moorings a few days since, and was observed directly approaching the fort. Apprehending that the vessel might have converted this dry dock into some great explosive engine to blow us all up, Col. Brown had all his men at their guns to repel the monster. On its near approach it was found harmless, and is now safely anchored under the guns of the fort."

THE Louisville papers of the 14th inst. published a report, received from New Orleans, that the U. S. steamer Brooklyn was ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The last dispatches from the South state that on the 12th the Brooklyn captured a vessel under British colors at Pass l'Ouvre. That fleet of boats which was getting ready at New Orleans to go down and capture the steamer, will have to wait for another opportunity.

CAPT. HOLLAND, of Greystown, who recently resigned, but whose name was at once stipulated from the army list, will not prove a serious loss. When this skillful officer bombarded Greystown, he omitted to remove the metallic mine from the tower of his shell, and Englishmen actually shot and killed him. By this means the character of our loss was made known in London.—N. Y. Times.

The law under which the bootmakers of the prisoner Benbow will be tried was passed by Congress in April, 1790. It declares that every person who shall be convicted of the crime of piracy, or of any other crime, upon the high seas, is to suffer death.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, the skillful gardener who has charge of the famous "orchard-garden" of H. W. Lawrence of Newport, showed us yesterday a fine crop of grapes, growing from high and bearing luscious clusters, and drawing its whole nourishment from the material in a small basket. The basket and all weighed but two pounds, and could be suspended from above or placed on a dinner table, so that the grapes could pluck the fruit from the stalk.—Mr. Chamberlain has been very successful in raising peaches and other fruits in a similar manner. He thinks he shall yet raise peaches in a tea cup.—Prov. Post, 20th.

THE U. S. ship-of-war Jamestown, from Philadelphia before reported, taking in her powder at Fort Mifflin, went on the 12th inst., to join the blockading squadron.

(Special Meeting.)
City Council.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1861.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, His Honor the Mayor, Messrs. G. A. Albion, Powell, Allman, Townsend, and Weaver. Alderman Powell was deputed to invite the Common Council to meet in Convention to hear a communication from the Mayor, which was by them accepted, and this Board adjourned to the Council Chamber.

At the City Council Chamber, the following communication of His Honor the Mayor was read:

Newport, June 17, 1861.
Gentlemen of the City Council: Having failed at your last meeting, to perform the Ordinance ordering the assessment of the Tax for the present fiscal year, I have called you to this evening that you make complete the same. It is of great importance that the Ordinance be passed without further delay, as the tax list cannot even now, be placed in the Collector's hands before the early part of August; and every day's delay not only embarrasses all departments of the government, but increases its expenses, and has already led to pay interest on the overdraft at Bank until that indebtedness is paid. I trust that whatever differences of opinion may exist among you as to amount of the tax to be ordered, or the appropriations for the several departments, will be speedily adjusted, in order to promote the best interests of the city.

WILLIAM H. CRANSTON, Mayor.
After an interchange of views relative to the tax, the two Boards separated.

On again assembling it was voted to recede from the vote referring the Ordinance to the Finance Committee.

An Ordinance for the assessing and collecting a City Tax was read and passed.

Adjourned to Tuesday, July 2d, at 8 o'clock P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Messrs. Stoddard, G. A. Simmons, Coggeshall, Chafee, Cranston, J. R. Burdick, Philip Simmons.

Councilman Coggeshall, was chosen President pro tem.

Voted to accept the invitation from the Board of Aldermen to meet in Convention to hear a communication from His Honor the Mayor.

After the separation this Board re-assembled. Ordinance for the assessing and collecting a City Tax. Motion to concur, aye and nays were called and resulted as follows:

Ayes, Messrs. Stoddard, Coggeshall, P. Simmons, Chafee, Cranston, and Burdick—6.
Nays, Messrs. G. A. Simmons and Bush—2. Concurred in by a majority.

Adjourned to Tuesday, July 2d, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

THE Rhode Island Medical Society held its fifth annual meeting in Providence Wednesday. The Trustees of the Fiske Fund reported that they had awarded two premiums of \$100 each, one to Dr. J. W. Lawrence, for "Anatomical Varieties and their Therapeutic Treatment," to Dr. Daniel D. Slade, M. D., of Boston, Mass.; dissertation on Oncoz, its relation to health and disease," to E. S. Gaillard, M. D., of Baltimore, Md. They offer for 1862 one premium of \$100 for the best dissertation on the subject of "What evidence is there that inflammatory and febrile diseases have undergone any general change of type?" and one premium of \$50 for the following subject: "Gun-shot Wounds, particularly those caused by recently invented missiles."

It was announced that arrangements had been made for the celebration of the centennial of a half century since the first establishment of the Society.

Dr. Snow presented an elaborate account of the disease lately prevalent in Providence among swine, with views illustrating the nature and causes of the disease, and of epidemic diseases in the human species.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President—Charles W. Parsons. 1st Vice President—Henry E. Turner. 2nd Vice President—Jarvis J. Smith. Recording Secretary—H. G. Sickney. Corresponding Secretary—E. A. Crane. Treasurer—J. L. Collins. Librarians and Cabinet Keepers—T. C. Dunn and T. Newell.

CENSORS.—D. King, O. Bullock, G. L. Collins, J. W. C. Ely, J. H. Eldridge, W. A. Shaw, Dr. D. H. Mather were appointed orators for the next annual meeting.

At the annual dinner, speeches were made by Dr. Henry W. W. of Boston, Rev. Dr. Dummer of Newport, Drs. Mauran and U. Parsons of Providence, &c. Letters expressing deep interest in the Society were read from Drs. Hemans, Storring, and Walter Channing of Boston. Dr. Channing's letter closed with the following sentiment: "The Rhode Island Medical Society, for its wisdom, its success, and its ministry in disease; and the State of Rhode Island for its prompt, its practical, and its sublime patriotism, at the call of a threatened country."

DEATH OF A RHODE ISLAND SOLDIER.—At Camp Sprague, Washington, private Henry C. DAVIS, Co. K, of the Rhode Island Regiment, died of endocarditis on the 15th inst. On the 4th inst. the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Chaplain, addressed the following notice to the Rev. Mr. Kennard, Baptist clergyman:—

CAMP SPRAGUE, June 11, 1861.
Rev. J. Kennard—Dear Sir:—There is a man in my hospital who is in a dying state. I have been informed that his friends are of your religious belief. If you should think it your duty to call and see him before his departure from this world, I should be very much obliged.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS QUINN,
Rev. J. Kennard.

Please return this note and certify that it has been received by you, for I will be obliged to report the circumstance to the Colonel. Received by me, and the case attended to.

A SEVERE COLD.—The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 15th, without any religious rites, strictly according to the wishes of the family. The remains of the deceased were placed in a coffin, and were borne to the cemetery, where they were interred. The remains of the deceased were placed in a coffin, and were borne to the cemetery, where they were interred.

ADJUTANT GENERAL WOMAN has issued the following order: "Women nurses will not reside in camps, nor accompany regiments on a march; but those who apply for service, and are highly accredited, having certificates from two physicians and two clergymen of standing, and from the Surgeon-General, will be admitted to duty, and will receive a certificate in return according to their service in any military hospital of the United States where such services are required." They must be between the ages of thirty and forty-five, of strong constitutions, and must be single, and must be of the Protestant faith. The order puts an end to those arrangements which are the result of enthusiasm rather than judgement. Young ladies will please take notice that they can't follow their lovers to the tented field.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Rhode Island has sent another regiment of a thousand true-hearted men to battle for the cause of the Union, and for the integrity of the Constitution. All honor to the noble men who have thus rushed to the post of duty in the hour of danger, and honor to our patriotic Governor, who is the moving spirit in this gallant movement of our State.

Contrary to the expectations entertained by Col. Slocum, on Tuesday, it was decided to camp the regiment on Wednesday. Accordingly all was bustle at Camp Sprague on the morning of that day. Five companies, under the command of Col. Slocum, were present with his aids, and all that lay in his power to forward the preparations.

At nine o'clock the Artillery Company struck their tents, and at half past ten they embarked the battery on board the steamer Kill Von Kull. The corps was accompanied to the boat by Gov. Sprague, and Col. Frieze, of his staff, Col. L. M. and others. The train comprised the six divisions, six caissons, battery wagons, forage, and three large wagons for transporting camp equipment, forage, &c. As the company baggage was attached to them, on board the caisson with the caisson, the caisson was crowded with men. There were in all about one hundred and twenty horses on the boat, and sixteen wagons besides the battery caissons. The Artillery Company comprised all of the caisson, and the caisson was crowded with men. There were in all about one hundred and twenty horses on the boat, and sixteen wagons besides the battery caissons.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the several infantry companies commenced striking their tents and packing their baggage, preparing for moving to the front. The caissons, the caissons, which had somewhat resembled a good-sized village laid out with more than the usual regularity, had all disappeared, and where they had stood was seen a mass of baggage, the caisson, the caisson, which had somewhat resembled a good-sized village laid out with more than the usual regularity, had all disappeared, and where they had stood was seen a mass of baggage.

The preparations all completed, the line was formed on the bank between the caissons, the caissons, which had somewhat resembled a good-sized village laid out with more than the usual regularity, had all disappeared, and where they had stood was seen a mass of baggage.

At the head of the column, beside Col. Slocum, rode Gov. Sprague. At his side were the caisson, the caisson, which had somewhat resembled a good-sized village laid out with more than the usual regularity, had all disappeared, and where they had stood was seen a mass of baggage.

The caisson, the caisson, which had somewhat resembled a good-sized village laid out with more than the usual regularity, had all disappeared, and where they had stood was seen a mass of baggage.

At the head of the column, beside Col. Slocum, rode Gov. Sprague. At his side were the caisson, the caisson, which had somewhat resembled a good-sized village laid out with more than the usual regularity, had all disappeared, and where they had stood was seen a mass of baggage.

At the head of the column, beside Col. Slocum, rode Gov. Sprague. At his side were the caisson, the caisson, which had somewhat resembled a good-sized village laid out with more than the usual regularity, had all disappeared, and where they had stood was seen a mass of baggage.

At the head of the column, beside Col. Sloc

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Published in a Sealed Envelope.
THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND
CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA,
Mental Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervous
and involuntary emissions, inducing im-
potency and Mental and Physical Decay.
By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D.,
Author of the "Green Book," &c.
World-renowned author, in this admirable
work, clearly proves from his own experience
that the most painful consequences of Self-abuse
may be actually removed without medicine
and all dangerous surgical operations, bougies,
instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a
course of cure at once simple, safe and effectual;
by every sufferer, no matter what his condi-
tion may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately
and discreetly. This lecture will prove a boon to
hundreds of thousands.
In a sealed, in a plain envelope, to any ad-
dress, **post paid**, on the receipt of two postage
stamps, by addressing
DR. CH. J. K. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York.
Post Office box 4,586.

CHANT'S AND FARMER'S
DINING ROOMS,
 YOUNG'S BRICK BLOCK,
 Corner Newport and Thames Street,
Newport, R. I.
 by James W. Curtis.
DEALS AND LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.
 Board by the day and week.
 Families supplied with choice varieties of Oys-
 ters.
 The public has long felt the need of an estab-
 lishment of this kind, and it will be the endeavor
 of the proprietor to have his place conducted in the
 most judicious manner that will meet the approbation of all;
 and to keep prices as low as possible, without less-
 ening the quality of the food. The charges are mod-
 erate and moderate charges constituting its
 features.
 Liberal patronage is solicited. May 11
 1877.

"THE HILL GROCERY."
 THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken the store
 corner of Touge and Catharine streets, has a
 assortment of
GROCERIES,
 which have been purchased in New York, at
 the lowest prices, and which will enable him to sell at the lowest
 prices.
 The idea of establishing a grocery in this sec-
 tion of the city, may be considered but an ex-
 pectation, but he is in hopes that his efforts will en-
 able him to make it an establishment worthy the
 patronage of all.
 He also carries a good variety of Confectionery,
 etc., &c. &c.

PLUMBING STORE.
ATHAN M. CHAFEE,
has now in store,
Force, Copper and Iron Pumps,
Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,
Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 4
Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be
done in a neat and substantial manner and war-
ranted to give satisfaction.
Orders left at the store No. 5 Commercial
Ave. will be promptly attended to.
Jan 26

NEW
Paper Hangings
ARE RECEIVED AT
James Hammond's
ALSO,
**PLAIN & GILT
Window Curtains.**
May 25

All the Go.
"SUNNYSIDE"
Cigar and Chewing Tobacco.

sumers of Tobacco require the best article,
will find this a strictly pure and un-
adulterated Tobacco. Its sale in the larger cities
exceeded all other brands.

May 26 WILLIAM NEWTON & CO.

GRREAT INDUCEMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has reopened the store
No. 172 Pine street, with a large assort-
ment of Paintings, Sets of Canons, Lava and Coral;
Statuets, Jet Sets with enamelled setting;
cuffs, Bracelets, &c. &c. Retail prices of the
articles range from \$2.50 to \$15.00, but owing to
the crisis in money affairs, customers will be al-
lowed their choice for ONE DOLLAR and up-
wards.

D. C. GRIMWOOD,
May 18 172 Pine street.

To Let.

THE New Cottage and Barn, corner of
St. Malbone and Channing Avenue. For
a full enquire at the
STEAM MILL,
corner Spring & Sherman streets.

Also for sale cheap, an Express wagon, com-
plete repair. May 11—3m.

FOR SALE.

THE ESTATE corner of Pine and Third street
now occupied by Samuel Freeborn, con-
sisting of two house lots, the Dudley House &c.
Particulars and terms, apply to
March 16 GEO. BURROUGHS.

50 PACKAGES Rainis, in whole, halves
and quarter boxes.
25 boxes Currants, 10 boxes Citron, 10 boxes
Mangoes, just received by

ADVENTISH TOBACCO of the following
brands: "Sallie Miller," "Jno. S. Hale,
Cream of Roses," "Ace of Hearts," and Har-
riet, at
May 25 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

WOOD & COAL.

CITY

Coal Yard.

FULL WEIGHT,

CLEAN COAL,

DRY

AND

WITHOUT

MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED

AT

FAIR PRICES.

All kinds of Wood, and Prepared Kind-

ings.

Fig Orders left at the Aqueduct House or
10th Mo. Job B. Wilbourn, No. 4, Washington
square, will receive immediate attention.
June 8 CHARLES WILLIAMS.

COAL AND WOOD

FULL SUPPLY OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES
of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals.
Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner
WM. J. SWINBURNE,
July 30. Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

FAMILY COAL.
SOMETHING NEW—Pliny Fisk's Family
Coal—never before introduced in the New
England market. True economy to buy it at
SWINBURNE'S,
May 12. Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

MATTLE WOOD, dry and very handsome,
just landed and for sale by
WM. J. SWINBURNE,
Oct 13. Opposite the Custom House.

OAK WOOD—Large Oak Wood this day
landing by
Oct 13. OMAN & BRADFORD.

SOUTHERN PINE WOOD—Just from Vir-
ginia, a cargo of first quality Pitch Pine Wood,
for sale by
Oct 30. OMAN & BRADFORD.

Red Ash Coal—The first of the season, dis-
charging this day, by
Mar 30. OMAN & BRADFORD.

